

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.
A quarterly meeting of this Society was held on Saturday, Nov. 1st, at South Scituate, on Saturday and Sunday, October 5th and 6th. The President being absent at the opening of the meeting, the chair was taken by Rufus Bates, of Hanover, a Vice President of the Society.

Remarks were made by Lewis Ford, of Abington, George Perry, of Hanover, Rev. Mr. Stetson, of South Scituate, and Rev. Mr. Nute, of Scituate; principally in relation to the anti-Christian and ungodly Fugitive Slave Bill. Mr. Ford's remarks were characterized by deep feeling and indignation stern and severe against that most atrocious bill. Every pulsation of his heart was excited in abhorrence of it. His remarks have made a deep impression on the minds of all who have been present.

Mr. Perry was not surprised at the passage of the bill. For a long time, he had anticipated something of the kind. It was but the legitimate carrying out, on the part of our government, of its policies and resolutions. His friend Ford appeared to be excited in view of the passage of this bill; but as for myself, I was not so much concerned as he.

Mr. Nute said, "We shall see; we will be tested." Will he be tested?

He has been tested, and has passed the test.

Mr. Stetson spoke in terms of high commendation of the Boston Post and other papers.

Mr. Bates, of Hanover, a Vice President of the Society, spoke in terms of high commendation of the Boston Post and other papers.

Mr. Bates' speech was well received.

The Liberator.

DEATH TO KIDNAPPERS.

STEAMER GLOBE, Ohio River, October 8, 1850.

To JAMES HAUGHTON, Dublin, Ireland:

From Burritt's Christian Citizen.
THE NEGRO FUGITIVE'S APPEAL TO HIS WHITE BROTHER.
(Especially addressed to those who have signed the Pledge of Universal Brotherhood.)

Brother! 'tis not every white man
That my able hand would clasp;
They would shrink, as if polluted,
From a negro's friendly grasp.
But our holy pledge assures me
Thou wilt look, with pitying eye,
On my race, despised, degraded,
Held in Christian slavery.

Christian! thy 'twas profanation
To pollute that sacred word,
Linking it unto a system
Hateful to the Christian's Lord.
Not! the slave-gang and the auction,
Cruel whip and burning brand,
Tell us of a friend-like system,
Fit for darkest heathen land.

I have 'scaped through countless dangers
From the man who claimed my soul,
Mind and body, as his chattels,
Subject to his full control.
I have crossed Niagara's wave,
Canada is now my home;
But for dear ones still in bondage,
Brother, unto thee I come.

I have left an aged father.
But no wife is at his side;
Oh, my mother! we're lost thee,
Rather would I thou hadst died.
Where thou art, ala! I know not,
Know not where my sister dwelt,
And where my young brother pineth,
None the fugitive can tell.

Scattered in that Southern land,
Which is Christendom's disgrace,
Hopelessly they toil and languish,
Midst the millions of our race;
Who, if they but knew the power
Sleeping in their fettered arm,
Even in one little hour
Could their tyrant's might disarm.

Yet I would not, e'en for freedom,
They should strike th' avenging blow;
Nor should slavery's bloody altar
Meet with bloody overthrow.

Rather let the hideous monster
Vanquished by th' truth alone;
As the midnight darkness fleeth,
When the glorious light steals on.

Brother! such my simple story—
Thousands more could tell the same;
With such added scenes of horror
As would blanch thy cheeks to name,
Be 'No Compromiser' thy watchword,
Pledge thyself to freedom now,
And to ceaseless hate of bondage,—
Then through life redeem thy woe.

E. H. F.

THE PRISONER.

BY JOHN FIERSTON.

The prison's walls are gray with mold,
Damp stone its floor;
The prison cell is low and cold—
Bolted its door.

The lonely prisoner feels not now
A breath of air
Within his broad and long—
Stir his thin hair.

Why has thy friend of man and God
Met such a doom?
Why, while he lives, is he thus trod
Into a tomb?

Because he was a MAN, and felt
A man should feel!
Because God said his heart should melt
At woe's appeal.

Because, when a poor brother cried,
He felt the pain;
And, when he saw him bound, he tried
To break his chain.

And therefore chains are put on him!
And he must bear
The weight on every stiffening limb;
And the foul air,

That only newts and toads should breathe,
Must be his breath,
Till he shall find relief beneath
Thy shade, O Death!

Men of the North! must CHAPLIN lie
And suffer thus,
While we're abroad, and God's blue sky
Bends over us?

SHAME on the South, that he is there
Buried in prison!
Ere long the North that shame will share,
Or he'll have risen!

God of the Freeman and the Slave!
If we forget
That prisoner in his living grave,
Nor pay the debt,

Due to that 'brother' of Thy Son,
How shall we stand
With his great flock, gathered in one,
At his right hand?

From the New York Tribune.
A REQUIEM.

BY MRS. H. J. LEWIS.

Bending near the altar dim,
Breathe a low funeral hymn
For a young soul called away,
Ere the noon-tide of its day.
For the sleeper on the bier
Drop no more regretful tear.

Lo! the tranquil dust thou see
Is but dust—the soul is free!

Earth one bounding step hath lost;
Busy hands are softly crossed;
Eyes, whose gleams were spirit-born,
Ope no more to greet the morn;
Lips, once wreathed with smiles, are now
Pale as is the sleeper's brow;

And their tones of love were hushed
In the storm that o'er us rushed.

Give the sleeper back to God!

Dust to mingle with the sod,
Soul to rise on cherub wings

To the source whence comfort springs.

She by death was not dismayed—

Twas but passing through the heat.

Stormy was the road she trod,

But it led her back to God!

HUMILITY.

Whilst others their punctilio boast,
Lord! bend my stubborn will,
For he that condescends the most,
Remains the victor still.

turned to the Mayor, and asked, 'How long have you known me?' 'Why, Mr. Jones,' said the Mayor, 'I have known you in the market as a good and worthy man, twenty years.' The kidnapper was for scolding, but he was seized and imprisoned for perjury and assault, and afterwards let out on bail of \$1000. He fled to Virginia in haste, fearing the vengeance of the excited populace. Thus, for a dinner, or a glass of rum, men may be hired to swear away the liberty of any man or woman. If a kidnapper finds a woman that he wants for his brothel, he has only to come before the minister who is willing to act as a commissioner, and make oath that she is his slave, and he can take her away; and there is no redress, save in bowie knives, dirks and pistols. There is no trial by jury, no writ of habeas corpus; both are struck down by this law. There is no appeal from the decision of the miscreant commissioners—the kidnappers. The sole and single aim of the law is, to make the defense of ourselves and families against slave-hunters, and the exercise of the holiest sympathies of our nature, crimes punishable with fines, imprisonment and death—for if we resist the law, we are to be shot down.

Such, dear James, is this law. It will do more to arouse the spirit of murder and violence among us than all that has ever preceded it. Would that we had some one in Britain and Ireland now, who could disseminate this bill, and lay open its horrors to British and Irish hearts. I know of no one to come, except PARKER PILSBURY. If he could go, it would be enough. He could stir the hearts of your people as few others could. He is a strong man, fearless and true. I wish he could go over for one year. He would be of great service to our cause there. I cannot but hope he will be sent over. Now is the time we most need your aid. You can help us to brand slaveholders as earth's greatest felons.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT UPTON.

One of the series of Anti-Slavery Conventions in process of completion in this State, was held in Upton Hall, in Upton, on Sunday, Oct. 13, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

H. W. Carter of Athol was elected Chairman, and T. S. FORBUSH Secretary.

Portions of Scripture were read, and prayer offered by Samuel May, Jr.; after which, he presented the following resolution for discussion:

Resolved, That however we may be denounced as infidels and fanatics, it shall still be, as it ever has been, our determined purpose to exalt the righteous laws of God above the unrighteous laws of man, to refuse obedience to tyranny, injustice and mischief, though framed into a law, and abide by that eminent Christian principle, *We ought to obey God rather than man*.

The following resolutions were presented by C. C. Wright:

1. Resolved, That the late enactment of Congress, known as the Fugitive Slave Law, is full to the brim of the very essence of the grossest injustice, baseness and cruelty; a violation of every principle of God's law and Christ's gospel; and even so exceeding in meanness and wickedness the Constitution of the United States, with its pro-slavery provisions, as to be palpably unconstitutional.

2. Resolved, That every man, who has any sense of moral obligation, ought to disobey, denounce, and trample it under foot, and to use all rightful means to procure its earliest possible repeal, and meanwhile prevent its enforcement.

3. Resolved, That if any man has a peculiar and pre-eminent right to freedom, it is he who, besides being born with that right in common with all other men, has earned it by the toils, hardships and perils of his escape from bondage, in the face of a nation's pledged resistance to the attempt.

4. Resolved, That whatever this or any other human law may require, we will not help to re-enslave the self-emancipated bondman; but, whenever occasion offers, will give him aid and shelter, and will do our best to resist and defeat the execution of the law which seeks to re-enslave him.

5. Resolved, That this infamous and wicked law is but the legitimate fruit of our alliance with slavery; and unjust and unconstitutional as it is, it illustrates the spirit and character of that atrocious system, and is no worse than might reasonably be expected of a legislature and a people willing to give slavery constitutional guarantees to any extent.

The following resolution was offered by T. S. FORBUSH:

Resolved, That we recognize those members of Congress who voted for the Fugitive Slave Law, the President who approved it, the Marshal, Judge or Commissioner who may enforce it, or any who may assist in its enforcement, as being at least equally guilty with the highway robber or the midnight assassin, and deserve at our hands the treatment which we would award those criminals.

The Convention was addressed by Samuel May, Jr., Henry Fish, C. C. Burleigh, and S. S. Foster, in support of the resolutions, while an objection was offered to them from any source.

The Convention was one of great interest, which continued to increase till the final adjournment. At the evening session, the Hall was filled to its utmost capacity, and Mr. Foster spoke for two hours with great power and effect, to an attentive and listening audience, who were ready to hear and consider, if not to embrace, the most ultra truths advanced. Conventions like this must advance the cause, in spite of the Church's cry of 'infidelity,' or the politicians' of 'treason—for the truth is mighty, and will prevail.'

THOMAS S. FORBUSH, Secretary.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Free Soil party, in South Reading, Sept. 30, 1850.

Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Bill is an agreement with hell, and for the most wicked of purposes.

Resolved, That all who aided and abetted in the passage of that bill, either by voting for it, or by assenting themselves to allow it to pass, or signing it to give it legal force, have, by so doing, proved themselves the enemies of their race; and have forfeited all claim upon human sympathy, or to the protection of law, by denying them to others; and are to be spurned or trampled on, as the necessities of the case may require.

Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Bill is in direct violation of every principle of justice, of the common instincts of humanity, and of the sacred precepts of the Bible; and that we utterly repudiate said law, as a foul disgrace upon the country, and in no way binding upon us as Christians or as men.

Resolved, That we will aid the slave to escape by all the means in our power; that we will give birth to strength to strengthen him, clothing to cover him, a couch on which to rest his weary limbs, and arms to defend himself against the rapacious man-stealer and robber of God's poor.

Resolved, That we welcome the fugitive to our dwellings, and pledge ourselves to protect him, to the extent of our ability, and at all hazards, from the power of his oppressor.

Resolved, That the above be offered for publication in the Liberator and Republicans.

EDMUND QUINCY, JR.—EDMUND QUINCY.

It has been satisfactorily ascertained, that the 'pickle' with which Mr. Signs 'picked' that 'rod,' was made from salt which had 'lost its savor.'

O. C.

Sacrifices to Moloch.—More than 11,000 human beings are said to have been slaughtered in the wars in Europe during 1850. The cost of these wars is estimated at \$344,416,000.

TRANSCRIBAL PICLE.—It has been satisfactorily ascertained, that the 'pickle' with which Mr. Signs 'picked' that 'rod,' was made from salt which had 'lost its savor.'

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TEMPERANCE CONSISTENCY.

FRIEND GARRISON.—It may be a somewhat difficult task for some men to be consistent; but I should think the friends of Temperance in this region might be more consistent than they are. But ever since the arrival in this country of Father Matthew, whom they thought it proper to acknowledge as a leader, though he bowed the knee to Moloch, (slavery,) they have been retrograding from one inconsistency to another; and not the least of these is their recent employment of Barnum, the showman, to deliver them addresses on total abstinence. This man patronizes more extensively than perhaps any twenty drunkards in the city, the most fashionable, and therefore the most dangerous grocery in our midst—I mean the Revere House! He carried Jenny Lind and all her suit, and consequently hundreds of others, to that establishment, thus doing more in a few weeks to extend its destructive influence than all the Washingtonians can undo for years to come, if ever; and yet these same Washingtonians, in order to take advantage of the popularity reflected upon him by the company of the famous singer above mentioned, and thereby obtain a few dollars, select him as their orator *ex-cellence!* Was there ever such miserable short-sightedness? Contrast this with the sterling consistency of the upright FRANCIS JACKSON. That gentleman withdrew from a Society, because it invested its funds in the Revere House; but the Washingtonians give the preference to a man who is doing so much to patronize that very establishment! Pray what is the use of Temperance Societies, when their practice is so glaringly at variance with their theory?

J. W.

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